

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, hazy, clearing. Temp. 64° (57-71). Wednesday, mostly cloudy, light rain. Cloudy. Temp. 64-73. Wednesday, similar. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROMA: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 68-70 (64-66). NEW YORK: Tuesday, fair. Temp. 69-78 (66-69).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1978

Established 1887

Greeted by Tito

Hua in Belgrade, Assails Kremlin

By David Andelman

BELGRADE, Aug. 21 (NYT) — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng arrived this morning to a bear hug from President Tito, opening the second leg of his extraordinary three-nation East European and Middle Eastern tour.

The welcome and, indeed, the entire itinerary, kept secret until last night, was carefully calculated for its political and diplomatic impact on both East and West — but particularly on the Soviet Union, which is watching the progress of the Chinese leader with growing anxiety and irritation.

The arrival took place on the morning of the 10th anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia — an intentional gesture requested, diplomats said, by the Chinese and readily agreed to by the Yugoslavs as a demonstration of the "alternative roads" to socialism represented by the two countries.

At a state banquet, Chairman Hua delivered his sharpest attack during his East European tour on the policies of the Soviet Union. Three times he attacked the concept of "hegemonism," a word used by the Chinese for aggressive Soviet foreign policy, accusing these forces of "engaging in a furious arms race and preparations for war." In a pointed attack at the So-



President Tito of Yugoslavia prepares a bear hug to welcome Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese Communist Party chairman, yesterday outside of the White Palace in central Belgrade.

Associated Press

review, shunning the cane he had used during the recent Communist Party congress here.

The two leaders immediately adjourned to the reception rooms of the White Palace for a chat before beginning their formal talks this afternoon.

The conversations are expected to deal with a number of mutual concerns that have developed largely within the last year of feverish expansion of relations between the two countries.

For 30 years until last summer, the Communist parties of the two countries had never maintained

formal relations — a tribute largely to Mao Tse-tung's long-standing distrust of the Yugoslav socialist ideology and to his mistrust as well of Marshal Tito's fluctuating relationship with the Soviet Union.

Relations between China and Yugoslavia began to thaw considerably after the death of Mr. Mao and the emergence of Mr. Hua. Mr. Hua's new foreign policy of expansion of contacts with countries that could help China politically and economically and his desire to surround and isolate the Soviet Union were all much in tune with the Tito foreign-policy line.

The clear personal chemistry between Mr. Hua and Marshal Tito that was developed during the Yugoslav delegation's visit to Peking last summer also opened the way for the growth of contacts at an extraordinary pace. Within the last year, more than 100 delegations were exchanged between the two countries, from top-level party groups to sports teams, businessmen and academics.

At the same time, trade began to expand sharply — doubling from \$100 million last year to \$200 million this year. This is still substan-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Backed by Giscard, Schmidt

Shaky Dollar Aids Europe Currency Plan

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21 (AP) — Western Europe's ambitious program to create a unified money system — with currency that could be used from country to country — has been given a new impetus by the difficulties of the U.S. dollar, European experts say.

It may be some years before a pan-European currency will supplement or replace the traditional currencies of European countries. But planning for such a system is going ahead, and the dollar's latest decline has demonstrated to many Europeans that their own currency reform must be speeded.

Monetary experts from the nine European Economic Community countries have been meeting this summer to work out details of the first stage of a new European monetary system, which was outlined July 7 by European heads of state at their summit in Bremen, West Germany. The summer meetings — a rare show of determination in European countries where August is usually sacred as a vacation month — have already run into several technical problems.

Political Will

But because of strong support by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing many analysts believe that Europeans now have the political will to carry out the project.

"The weaker the dollar grows, the more Europeans have to look to themselves for getting currency matters in order," a monetary expert at Common Market headquarters here said.

Yvonne de Wergifosse of the European League for Economic Cooperation, a Brussels think tank that strongly backs European

monetary unity, added that "the problems with the dollar now tell us we have to do something quickly. They should push our efforts forward."

Tremendous Differences

Currency differences in Europe have always hampered travelers and businessmen, even during times of stability. Few people are adept enough to remember offhand that \$1 is equal to 2.18 Dutch guilders, 31.57 Belgian francs, 2.01 German marks, 4.39 French francs, £1.93 or 841.30 Italian lire, as the figures stood today. Or that the

dollar had dropped as low as 4.22 French francs and below 2 West German marks last week.

When the dollar's value "ticks substantially day by day" as it has this year — monetary transactions become even more difficult. In addition, European currencies regularly change value in relation to one another, even though six countries now try to steady their currencies jointly through the European joint float, or "snake" system.

Money instability also has prevented European and international businessmen from effectively planning overseas operations.

The president of the Common Market's Executive Commission, Britain's former chancellor of the exchequer, Roy Jenkins, said last October that "it is difficult, almost impossible, to plan business in Europe with current exchange rate risks."

Mr. Jenkins' speech was the impetus for the latest round of work on European monetary unity. Although Europeans have talked about various monetary reforms for more than 100 years and Common Market nations pledged themselves to the general concept in 1969, it took Mr. Jenkins' strong support — plus Europe's oil-related economic problems and the dollar's decline — to push the idea this time.

No Currency at First

The first phases of the plan approved at Bremen will not create pan-European bills and coins, but will tie much more closely together the existing currencies of the Common Market countries: France, Britain, West Germany, Italy, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Other countries may also join the system.

The wild swings in money values,

planners hope, will be avoided by the creation by Jan. 1 of a joint fund to support currencies. This fund, created by the pooling of 20 percent of the gold and U.S. dollar reserves of each participating country, could reach \$25 billion. It would be used to buy or sell large quantities of money on international markets to stabilize the value of participating European currencies.

For accounting purposes within the joint fund and for large transfer payments among European central banks, the system would use a newly created monetary unit, or

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Saudi Oil Official Urges Gradual Rise in Prices

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, Aug. 21 (UPI) — The Saudi Arabian oil minister, Ahmed Zaki Yamani, called yesterday for gradual oil price increases, although not specifying his stand for the upcoming price meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

We should not be short-sighted . . . if we do not allow for gradual price increases in the future we will face a sharp increase that could jolt world economies in the 1980s," Sheikh Yamani told the Saudi newspaper Al Madina.

Industry sources believed the comments indicated that Saudi Arabia, by far the largest OPEC producer, would be calling for a moderate increase at the December pricing conference in Abu Dhabi.

The Saudis and Iran, the second leading OPEC producer, have backed a price-freeze this year. Iran has made it clear recently that it wants a price hike for 1979.

Sheikh Yamani disagreed with speculation that the U.S. dollar's decline on international markets could be traced to press reports that OPEC was ready to abandon the dollar as sole unit for calculating oil prices and turn to a basket of world currencies.

He said the effect of these reports could be only temporary and that the major reason for the dollar's troubles were inflation and a balance-of-payments deficit in the United States.

House Unit Passes Bill for Americans Abroad

Panel Backs Easing of Overseas Voting

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (IHT) — A House committee has adopted a bill that would enable Americans overseas to participate in national elections without incurring local, state or federal tax liability solely because they exercised their constitutional right to register and vote.

Acting late last week, the House Administration Committee accepted with only minor changes a measure passed by the Senate in May of last year amending the Voting Rights Act of 1975. The 1975 law gave Americans abroad the right to register for absentee ballots in the states which they were last domiciled.

The measure also would change the 1975 act to:

• Extend the right to vote by absentee ballot in federal elections to members of the armed forces in active service and their spouses and dependents, and members of the U.S. merchant marine and their spouses and dependents. These categories were not covered by the 1975 law.

• Recommend that a uniform system of registration be adopted

through use of the official federal postcard application as a simultaneous application for an absentee ballot.

• Broaden the requirement that overseas citizens must show a valid U.S. passport or State Department identity card to register and to vote. The rule would be revised to include any identification applicable to state or local election requirements.

• Direct that appropriate postal and state election officials be notified of the expedited mail delivery of ballot material.

The House committee amended Senate language that would have given the Defense Department sole responsibility for collecting and disseminating absentee vote information to citizens overseas and providing free postage for absentee registration. Instead, the Defense Department would be responsible only for military personnel and the State Department would disseminate voter information to U.S. civilians abroad.

The bill, which would affect an estimated 1 million absentee voters,

must still be passed by the full House and signed by the president. Supporters hope that action will be completed before the end of this session. There is little opposition to the measure, but Congress still has before it a number of major issues and the press of this business could delay action on the bill.

The changes in the voting laws were proposed after it was found that nearly 44 percent of the eligible voters abroad failed to cast ballots, largely because of confusion over possible tax liability.

In addition, hundreds of overseas voters who did register either did not receive their ballots or received them too late to cast valid votes.

The new law would effectively remove the threat of added taxation. Sponsors of the bill felt that the recommendations for uniform registration and immediate mailing of voting material would eliminate the other problems.

While the bill would not impose a specific deadline on the states for mailing voting material, it contains language leaving open the possibility of such deadlines if serious mailing delays persist.

LA TUQUE, Quebec, Aug. 21 (AP) — A 25-year-old nightclub entertainer lost control of a 74-foot boa constrictor during his act early yesterday, and the snake strangled him before an audience of 150 per-

sons.

Jean-Guy Leclair died at Club La Tuque here, 130 miles north of Montreal. "He seemed to miss a reflex and the boa wrapped around his neck," said Gaetan Grenon, the manager of the club. When Mr. Leclair got blue in the face, Mr. Grenon said, he called police.

Quebec Entertainer Strangled by Snake

PARIS, Aug. 21 (AP) — Paris-area air controllers decided today in principle to resume their work-to-rule movement next weekend, raising the possibility of new disruptions for travelers.

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (IHT) —

President Carter today formally presented a U.S. international aviation policy aimed at lower passenger fares and greater competition among the world's airlines.

The policy, which already has been put into effect by the United States, is also designed to give more U.S. cities international air service.

The president, in a statement enunciating his policy to encourage more airline competition at home and abroad, said that U.S. and foreign air travelers already are enjoying benefits from the policy. U.S. negotiators have been using it as a guideline in the last several months.

"Our policy seeks to encourage vigorous competition with the goals of permitting lower fares, better service to more cities and fewer government restrictions on charter travel," Mr. Carter said.

Mr. Carter said that the United States will negotiate air agreements with about 25 governments in the

next year. Talks with West Germany are scheduled to begin next month.

Mr. Adams said: "There will be more service from more points in the United States, to all over Europe, and later Asia, at a lower price than before. It will let the middle American tourist and the middle American family travel [abroad] at fares they can afford."

The policy has six major objectives, the statement noted:

• To encourage price competition.

• To eliminate restrictions on charter travel.

• To eliminate restrictions on capacity, frequency and route operating rights.

• To eliminate discrimination

and unfair competition practices faced by U.S. airlines.

• To authorize more cities for nonstop or direct service.

• To develop competitive air cargo service.

With the introduction of low-priced budget and standby transatlantic air fares this year, it is estimated that record numbers of Americans and Europeans have traveled across the Atlantic. Airports have been swamped with standby passengers seeking cheap tickets. Mr. Carter's policy is likely to increase this trend.

Russians Tow Crippled Sub

LONDON, Aug. 21 (UPI) — A crippled Soviet submarine was towed by a Soviet tug today off the northwest coast of Scotland as British and U.S. aircraft kept watch.

The 5,600-ton Echo II class submarine surfaced Saturday evening and was met by the tug stationed off the Shetland Islands. The Russians also sent two guided missile destroyers, a minesweeper, a survey ship and an oil tanker as an escort.

The Soviet vessel was proceeding slowly toward their naval base at Murmansk.

To Ease Negotiations

He added: "I hope that our formal statement, by making our position clear, will ease the difficult process of negotiating additional air agreements with other countries."

Mr. Carter said that the recently

New Air Slowdown Is Set

PARIS, Aug. 21 (AP) — Paris-area air controllers decided today in principle to resume their work-to-rule movement next weekend, raising the possibility of new disruptions for travelers.

After a general assembly of the major unions, the controllers said that plans for another national slowdown would be worked out tomorrow.

The unions said that they reached their decision after the

French government's refusal to meet their demands during a week-end of negotiations.

The controllers are seeking new equipment to cut down what they claim are safety risks for air travelers. They are also seeking a new wage structure.

Previous weekend slowdowns have resulted in delays for domestic and international air traffic and some flight cancellations in Europe.

Iranian Fire Survivors Charge Rescue Effort Increased Toll

From Wire Dispatches

TEHRAN, Aug. 21 — Shocked survivors of Saturday night's movie theater fire in Abadan and relatives of the 377 persons who died charged today that clumsy rescue efforts reduced the chance of escape for those who were trapped.

As the city mourned, the fire department became the target of bitter charges of inefficiency and lethargy.

Abadan's police chief, Gen. Reza Razmi, said that 10 teachers at a local school and three employees of the gutted Rex Cinema were being questioned as suspects in what he described as an extremist attack — the worst since urban violence began in Iran in November.

The chief government spokesman, Dariush Homayoun, challenged opposition groups to "clarify their position" on the attack and warned that they could not claim the sympathy of the public and terrorists at the same time.

"My children became a sacrifice, a sacrifice to what I don't know," said Jaafar Sareesh, whose five children, aged 11 to 23, died in the blaze. "I would say that in court, too, if I could."

Ulster Ambush Kills Worker

BELFAST, Aug. 21 (AP) — A county worker was killed today and six wounded in a machine-gun attack on their truck, police said.

The ambush outside the village of Belcoo on the County Fermanagh border with the Irish Republic was one of the most brutal terrorist attacks of the summer in Northern Ireland.

Dozens of bullets hit the truck, but the driver drove straight through the hail to a house a mile away, police said.

Genetics Session Opens in Russia

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (UPI) — The 14th International Congress of Genetics that was partially boycotted by U.S. scientists to protest recent dissident trials opened today. Tass reported.

In a statement written for Science magazine, a dozen U.S. geneticists joined the Committee of Concerned Scientists in saying that the Soviet trials and convictions of dissenters "unleashed an unmitting attack against our Soviet colleagues."

The congress, which ends Aug. 30, has drawn more than 3,500 specialists from 60 countries to discuss topical problems of plant, animal and human genetics, Tass said.

Fukuda Says Russia Shouldn't Assail Pact

TOKYO, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Premier Takeo Fukuda said today that the Soviet Union has no reason to criticize the peace and friendship treaty signed recently between China and Japan.

In a television interview, Mr. Fukuda also said "Japan is not indebted to the Soviet Union. However, we would like to strengthen the foundation of our foreign policy that is directed at all directions by concluding a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty and realizing the return of northern islands [from the Soviet Union]."

Pakistan to Begin \$157 Million Canal

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Construction of the \$157 million Cashmire right bank canal will begin early next year and has a completion target of 1982, authorities said yesterday.

They said that the canal, 350 miles southwest of here on the Indus River, would make farming possible on 500,000 acres of uncultivated land in the Punjab and Frontier provinces.

3 Hunters Die in Italy

SIENA, Italy, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Three hunters died yesterday in accidents and two were injured on the first day of the Italian hunting season.

A newspaper quoted witnesses as saying that the fire department reached the site "very late," improperly equipped, and with the water tank of one truck empty. It said that they were threatening to expose the inefficiency of local officials when an official inquiry is held.

Premier Jamshid Amouzegar

dispatched a team of officials to Abadan to investigate the cause of the fire.

Abadan's Moslem muezzins (criers who call the hours of daily prayers) mounted minarets to ask for divine solace for the families of

the dead. Christian church bells tolled in mourning.

The government, meanwhile,

blamed opponents of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's reforms for the fire. In Tehran there were fears that the incident could affect the program of democratic reforms announced by the shah this month.

Provocateurs Blamed

Gen. Razmi said that "anti-re-

form radicals" splashed gasoline

around the outside of the theater

and set it afame. He named no

particular group, but said that

provocative elements and those

who wear different masks to fight

the Iranian revolution, were

responsible.

Other theater fires in recent

months have been blamed on Islamic

fanatics who oppose the shah's re-

forms and demand that all public

entertainment be closed during the

current holy period of Ramadan.

Since Ramadan began on Aug. 8,

bomb or arson attacks have been

made on movie houses, restaurants,

nightclubs, banks and private and

public buildings.

The police chief said that several

of those arrested were carrying

explosives when they were picked up.

He said that two employees of the

movie house were among the

suspects, and the owner was arrested

for negligence, because he did

not heed police instructions to hire

more attendants and guards.

All the country's major religious

leaders except one condemned the

massacre. The silent exception was

Moslem leader Ayatullah Kho-

maini, an exile in Iraq since 1963.

He fled the country after cam-

paigning against the shah's land-re-

form program because it provided

for the sale or lease to peasants of

the vast lands held by the mosques.

His supporters have carried on an

anti-shah campaign which in the

last eight months has become in-

creasingly violent and in which

about 100 persons have been killed.

Doors Were Locked

Police said that the doors to the

theater had been locked as a protec-

tion against terrorists, and most of

those inside were trapped. A sur-

vivor said that many of the victims

were trampled to death.

The fire broke out "on all sides

of the hall," said Gholam-Hussein

Nemayandeh, 20. "People cried

and jumped over each other as they

attempted in vain to escape." He

escaped through a roof exit.

Gen. Razmi said that, because of

the fire and smoke, the firemen for

some time could not get within 100

yards of the building or locate the

entrance. They finally were able to

knock out a wall "but only to pull

out the carbonized bodies."

Radio Tehran announced a peri-

od of national mourning. All the

inhabitants in the country were closed

yesterday. All businesses in Aba-

dan, a city of 335,000 at the head

of the Gulf, were closed today as relatives and friends of the dead at-tended funerals or memorial ser-vices.

Polish Dissident Held by Police

WARSAW, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Jacek Kuron, a leading Polish dissident and spokesman for the Workers' and Social Self-Defense Committee, has been detained by police at a Baltic resort where he was vacationing with his wife, according to dissident sources.

Eight plainclothesmen and one uniformed policeman arrived Friday at the cabin that Mr. Kuron was renting and questioned him and his wife for two hours, the dis-sident sources said. Then the police took him into custody.

Police had said he would not be

allowed to stay on the coast, and the sources said they believed that he would be escorted back to War-saw.

Kyprianou Confers With Caramanlis

ATHENS, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou met Premier Constantine Caramanlis today for what a spokesman described as a "good-by meeting" before Mr. Kypri-anou's return to Cyprus.

Mr. Kyprianou, who spent two weeks vacationing in Greece, met Mr. Caramanlis last week for a general review of the Cyprus issue. A spokesman said later that the two men had similar views on the sub-ject.

U.S. Arab Seeks Talks Among Syria, Iraq, PLO

BEIRUT, Aug. 21 (AP) — The president of the American-Arab Relations Committee, Mohammed Mehdî, said today that he has pro-posed a summit conference to PLO, Syria and Iraq.

The Foreign Office expressed

"repugnance" at the attack on the El Al bus, but added: "The govern-ment also regrets the loss of life and injuries suffered as a result of Israeli air action against Palestinians in Lebanon earlier today."

New recommendations will be

made to the British government to

tighten security precautions. El Al's

executive chairman, Mordechai Ben-Ari, said on a London tele- vision news program.

British diplomatic sources pointed

out, however, that as recently as

July 18, when Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan was in England for Middle East peace talks, Mr. Dayan criticized the tight security arrangements at remote Leeds Cas-tle as "far overdone."

If Mr. Assad and Iraqi President

Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr accept the

proposal, "then the summit would be held in Baghdad on Sept. 2 or 3," he said.

Informed sources discounted the

chances of Mr. Assad going to

Bahrain for a conference with Mr.

Bahr. Syria and Iraq are ruled by

rival wings of the Arab Ba'th So-cialist Party and the two countries

have been in a propaganda war

over ideological and economic

issues.

Three Dead Climbers Identified as Swiss

AOSTA, Italy, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Three climbers who fell to their deaths yesterday while climbing Mont Blanc, Western Europe's highest peak, were identified by police today as being Swiss.

Police identified two of them as

Michel Dupont, 34, and Philip

Staub, 33. They said that the third man, aged about 50, was tentatively identified by a letter in his pocket as Pierre Vittoz.

3 Hunters Die in Italy

SIENA, Italy, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Three hunters died yesterday in ac-cidents and two were injured on the first day of the Italian hunting sea-son.

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Laundromat Mixes Drinks With Wash

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21 (AP) — At the Maple Leaf Bar and Laundry, customers can get wet while their clothes get dry.

Bill Odom and Jim Stratton

said they thought of combining

a bar and a laundromat one day

while drinking in a New York

bar as their wash was being

cleaned in a laundromat down

the street.

Mr. Odom and Mr. Stratton</

*To Compare Recordings of Shots***Marksman Test at Kennedy Murder Site**

DALLAS, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Three police sharpshooters using two rifles and a .38-caliber revolver conducted firing tests in Dealey Plaza yesterday in an attempt to determine how many bullets were fired when John F. Kennedy was assassinated there.

Acoustical experts, called in by the House Select Committee on Assassinations and employed by the same company that investigated the 1½-minute gap in a key Watergate tape, declined to say when the results of their 4½-hour test would be released.

A policeman who took part in the test said it would be easy to fire a rifle three times within six

seconds and hit a target, as the Warren Commission said accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald did on Nov. 22, 1963.

55 Shots Fired

With a four-block section of downtown Dallas blocked and guarded by 50 officers, the sharpshooters fired 55 shots into sandbags placed along Elm Street — where the president's motorcade traveled.

Sensitive microphones positioned around the assassination site recorded the sounds. The recordings will be compared with one taped when a police radio that was mistakenly left on picked up noises

from the plaza at the time Mr. Kennedy was killed.

Officials of the Boston firm of Bolt, Beranek and Newman say there are sounds on that tape that indicate that four, or possibly five, shots might have been fired in that area when Mr. Kennedy was slain and then-Gov. John Connally of Texas was wounded. The tapes from the test will be analyzed in Boston.

The Warren Commission had determined that only three shots were fired, that they came from a sixth-floor window of the Texas Schoolbook Depository and that Oswald was the man with the gun.

"Grassy Knoll" Test

A policeman fired 36 shots from that window yesterday, but 19 were fired from the so-called "grassy knoll," an embankment on Elm Street. A popular assassination theory of amateur investigators is that a second assassin fired shots from that grassy area.

The Warren Commission determined that Oswald used an Italian-made World War II bolt-action rifle. The FBI's firing tests with the weapon, using expert marksmen, found that it required 2.3 seconds between shots to operate the bolt and reload.

Patrolman Jerry Compton, who fired from the building, said that the rifle he used — one similar to that which the Warren Commission said Oswald had used — said, "You betcha I could fire three shots in six seconds. It's not necessary to have any special training to use the rifle."

"At the moment, a holdup to using it on humans is processing enough of it and storing it. In the last year, we have developed a method of freeze-drying it until we can reconstitute it and store it at room temperature."

Dr. Burke called the substance semi-synthetic because "we don't start from scratch. We start from natural materials."

He said they started with collagen, a fibular material "that is the supporting structure of all biological systems." The collagen is embedded in another chemical species, a ground substance, Dr. Burke said. "Out of these two, with the help of our MIT friends, we have a material very similar to that of the skin called dermis."

Carter Says Sag in Polls Concerns Him

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (UPI) — President Carter feels relaxed on the job although he is concerned about polls showing his popularity is declining.

"I have complete confidence in myself," Mr. Carter told Newsweek magazine during an interview. "This is not an office which can be conducted on the basis of looking for approbation. It is an office that is inherently a difficult one, but it is an exciting and challenging responsibility."

"I can tell you in the most complete honesty and candor that I feel at ease with it. I enjoy it. Every day when I come over here, I look forward to the day. I don't dread the decisions that I have to make."

The president said he had underestimated the "inertia of Congress" and the complexities of its structure but that it would be unfair to size up his accomplishments in relation to legislative programs passed during his 19 months in office.

He noted that he has two years in which to fulfill campaign promises. "I don't mind fighting an uphill battle," he said.

U.S. Legislators Arrive in Hanoi, To See Premier

HANOI, Aug. 21 (AP) — Eight U.S. congressmen, the largest such group to visit Vietnam since the late 1950s, arrived here today and were welcomed by Vietnamese officials who said that the mission would "open up a new stage in relations between our two countries."

Rep. G.V. Montgomery, D.-Miss., the leader of the delegation, said that the trip could help smooth out U.S.-Vietnamese relations.

"We cannot make policy or negotiate but we come with open minds and we will take back what we learn to the president and the Congress," Rep. Montgomery told Phan Hien, Vietnam's vice foreign minister.

Mr. Hien said that Premier Pham Van Dong considered the trip very important and would meet with the congressmen in Hanoi.

Kucinich Is Winner In Cleveland Recount

CLEVELAND, Aug. 21 (UPI) — The Cuyahoga County Elections Board completed a recount yesterday of last week's recall election against Cleveland Mayor Dennis Kucinich, and certified that Mr. Kucinich defeated the effort to oust him from office by a 236-vote margin.

Certification of the recount puts an end to disputes surrounding the election. "With a great deal of reluctance and dismay in my heart, we must conclude Dennis Kucinich won by the smallest of margins," said Kenneth Fischer, attorney for the Recall Committee to Save Cleveland, the group that had pushed for Mr. Kucinich's ouster.

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Hashish Supports a Valley of Lebanese

By Marvine Howe

YANABIH MARJIM, Lebanon (NYT) — They say this is the most savage corner of Mount Lebanon, where some villages cannot be reached by road, where people still live round stone huts with pointed roofs, where a man's honor is more precious than his life.

But there are signs of new times even here in Yanabih Marjim, which means loosely "the people's pasture." It is no longer devoted to grazing but to Lebanon's principal cash crop, hashish.

Surrounded by arid, ochre peaks, this broad valley floor is covered by rich green narcotic plants that look like little cedars. "There's so much hash in the region that hunting dogs get dizzy and can't smell the birds," a Lebanese quarry hunter complained.

Living Standard Improves

The mountainous Hermet district, closer to the Syrian desert than the fertile Bekaa valley to which it belongs administratively, is still a land of feudal families, shepherds and bandits, but the men now use tractors, the girls wear blue jeans and the boys, if they can, go to Beirut to get jobs.

"It's thanks to hashish that we can afford to send our children to school nowadays," says Ali, who belongs to one of the main hashish-producing families in the district.

Ali has tried other crops, but potatoes were hurt by frost and he never received the government's pledge of a cost differential for his sunflower crop.

And so, like most of the farmers of the Hermet and Baalbek dis-

tricts, Ali has gone back to hashish and has plans for expansion.

Hashish is said to have been introduced in industrial form to these two districts of the dry, infertile Bekaa valley around 1940 by Australians. The crop rapidly prospered because the area is far from populated centers and, more importantly, from the view of the authorities.

The Lebanese government passed a law in 1946 prohibiting the cultivation of narcotics, namely cannabis (the hashish plant) and opium poppies. Under this law, the authorities were empowered to destroy plantations and growers were to be tried and punished with prison sentences.

The production, transport and use of hashish are illegal in Lebanon but the authorities have viewed the subject with leniency. In the early 1960s, the army burned crops and soldiers participated in the

project enthusiastically because they got overtime, but the operations were judged to have been inefficient and costly.

They cut down hashish plantations, but generally at harvest time, leaving the crop on the ground for the owners to collect, free of charge.

Later, officials encouraged substitute crops, such as sunflowers, but some growers never received the promised premium. Others took the subsidy but kept on planting hashish.

The real hashish boom came during the 1975-76 war in Lebanon with the complete breakdown in central authority. Before the war, the annual harvest was about 30,000 tons. In 1976, it more than doubled and, according to industry sources, last year's crop reached 100,000 tons.

There was also a price stimulus at the time, with processed hashish rising from the prewar level of \$65 a kilo to about \$150 last year.

This should be a record year for Lebanese hashish, in both quality and quantity, according to independent Baalbek sources.

A tour of the Baalbek and Hermet regions showed a bumper crop of the tall straight plants, already knee-high in places, almost ready for next month's harvest.

There is little attempt to conceal the hashish plantations. Sometimes corn or sunflower barriers will be

put up to hide the outlaw plants

along the main highways but generally they stand in long straight rows in full view.

Growers and merchants say they have no problem with the Lebanese security forces, who have little or no authority, and often get a "commission" for their cooperation.

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The Topsy-Turvy World

When the British surrendered at Yorktown to the French and rebellious colonists, their hands played, most appropriately, "The World Turned Upside Down." One can hear echoes of that old march today, as the Federal Reserve acts to prop a failing dollar, and as Chairman Hua of one Communist Republic wanders through two other Communist republics to muffle cries of rage from the Soviet Union. Who would have thought, when the money men of the nearly-victorious Allies met in New Hampshire's White Mountains a little more than 30 years ago, that the dollar would ever need propping? Or who, among the divided Allies in the late 1940s, would have guessed that one day the Stalinist empire would be mocked by some of its members?

Much that was assumed when World War II ended has been overturned. The hopes of close and constant global cooperation among the victors were the first to go — but for what it is worth, many of the fears that replaced those hopes are also shaken.

Yet the very speed with which the facts of 1945 became the myths of 1978 has its own lesson. Many of the phenomena studied in the world's chanceries and marketplaces today could change quickly, or be misinterpreted. The stream of history has reached flood stage in the 20th century — consider the transformations that took place between the armistices of 1918 and the renewal of global war less than 21 years later.

For instance, the dollar, whatever it sells for in yen, marks or francs, is still the currency of a land rich in natural and technological resources. More, it has already contributed much to the economic miracles that have renewed Western Europe and Japan. There are political and economic problems within the United States — but they are minuscule next

to those that so much of Europe knew when the war ended, and that so much of Asia and Africa still confront. The dollar is no longer almighty, but it is far from dead.

The same can be said of world Communism. It does not harken to every whisper from the Kremlin, not even in those lands where, just 10 years ago, Czechoslovakia was made to bend before the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact (except Romanian) tanks. The example of Yugoslavia's heresy is popular. Many Communist nations emphasize nationality over international Marxism; so do many Communist parties in non-Communist lands.

This has greatly reduced the power of Moscow to send satellite armies marching to a single drum. The acute frictions between China and the Soviet Union, as well as between a number of Asian Communist states, reduce simplistic fears of a major military operation moving in a straight line from the Far Left against the Center and Right. But the power of Communism, as a political reality, persists, whether it looks to Moscow, Peking, or some new version of the old Marxist-Leninist dogma.

And over the tangle hangs the threat of a kind of war — nuclear war — that could wreak more havoc than this century's global conflicts combined. So one of the threads of hope that can sustain the world's peoples is that this peril is at least recognized by those who hold the greatest nuclear power; that efforts are being made to contain the danger.

For the hard fact is that nuclear bombs — bombs that stand ready now in missiles that can blanket the earth — could do more to turn the world, literally, upside down than all the diplomats, the soldiers, the politicians, the fanatics, who have affected human destiny in this stormy generation.



The Sliding Dollar

The rise in interest rates Friday was the right opening move. In the last several weeks, the fall of the dollar's value on the world's currency markets has suddenly become much more dangerous. It was urgent that the Carter administration and the Federal Reserve Board respond. The Fed has increased its discount rate — the rate at which it lends to commercial banks — by half a percentage point. That's a necessary remedy, but it's not sufficient. What comes next?

Over the winter and spring, the administration's posture of benign neglect of the exchange rates was perfectly reasonable. Most of the movement was modest. The principal exception was the rise of the yen, resulting from Japan's huge and persistent trade surpluses. But since the beginning of July, things have changed sharply for the worse. Now the dollar is falling against most of the world's major currencies, the weak as well as the strong. The reason for this ominous change is a spreading impression, among currency traders and bankers, that the U.S. government either can't or won't reduce the level of inflation in the United States.

Exchange rates are swayed by people who have to gamble on the values of currencies months and years ahead. If they think that the dollar is going to depreciate faster than other kinds of money, they sell — and the prediction quickly tends to become self-fulfilling. When people sell dollars, the exchange rates fall. That increases inflation in two ways. Imports into the United States become more expensive and some of the domestic industries — steel, for example — happily raise their own prices as the competing foreign products get more expensive. At the same time, American goods become cheaper to foreign buyers, who bid up prices for Americans. Inflation and exchange rates are not separate issues.

How do the financial markets make up their collective minds about American intentions? The last two months provide a good illustration. At the end of June, the Secretary of the Treasury, Michael Blumenthal, said at the National Press Club that the Federal Reserve Board's high interest rates were forcing the administration to lower its estimates for economic growth. On the same day the Fed voted to raise the discount rate by a quarter of 1 percent. But it was a split vote, and the

Fed's new chairman, William Miller, had dissented. Currency dealers concluded that the administration was putting pressure on the Fed not to interfere with growth, and it had won over Mr. Miller. In July, Mr. Miller seemed to confirm that assessment when he began saying that interest rates would peak soon, he hoped, and begin to decline before the end of the year.

Meanwhile, the administration's energy program was in endless trouble in Congress. Financial experts, here and abroad, took that as a clear indication that the United States would do nothing about its inordinate imports of oil. They are contributing, of course, to inflation and the weakness of the dollar.

In late July, the government published the usual statistics on the nation's economic performance in the previous three months. They showed an inflation rate of over 10 percent a year. It meant that inflation was rising in the United States while falling in most other major economies. It also meant that the Carter administration had underestimated the speed with which prices were rising. The decline of the dollar began to accelerate.

Last week Mr. Carter summoned Mr. Blumenthal and Mr. Miller to discuss the dollar. The White House subsequently put out a statement to the effect that they would consider what to do. But, when you say that you will have to consider what to do, you inevitably leave the impression that you have no clear line of action in mind. The currency markets began to bounce around wildly. Then, on Friday, the Fed raised the discount rate again.

The conventional objection to higher interest rates is that they threaten to choke off business expansion and tip the country into a recession. But there is no simple choice between inflation and recession. Inflation at the present level will produce a recession — and, to judge from the 1974-75 experience, it can be a recession of great severity.

To bring down the inflation rate will require further increases in interest rates. It will require firm decisions to hold down oil imports. It will require a federal budget of great stringency. It is not a pleasant prospect. But if it seems excessively harsh, one need only think for a minute about the alternative.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Rioting in Iran

No state could avoid response to the killing of policemen or to rioting. Nor could the Iranian government be expected to give in to those demands of the religious, which seek the restoration of a half mythical Islamic society. The answer lies in the liberalization that the shah says he is trying to pursue, to-

gether with a real movement toward the social justice that is supposedly the inspiration of the White Revolution. It does not lie with Chieftain tanks, for when you move an armored column on one of your own cities you make a confession of abject political failure that cannot be disguised.

— From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 22, 1903

NEWPORT, R.I. — Over 11 miles of rugged country, the Monmouth County Hounds (Mr. P.F. Collier, master of foxhounds) hunted. Mr. John MacDonald came two crows. Miss Anna Sands rode well, as did her guest, Miss Rosalie Street, who jumped some low walls. It has been a relatively good season for hunting in southeastern New England, and Mr. Collier and Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are arranging a series of hunts for live foxes in southeastern Massachusetts.

Fifty Years Ago

August 22, 1928

ASHLAND, Wis. — Cancer will never be cured unless the medical profession starts a "cancer panic," Dr. James Coupal, President Coolidge's personal physician, said here. Dr. Coupal deplored the tendency of physicians today to hush up both the rates of incidence and the effects of the disease in an effort to minimize its horrors in the eyes of the public. "Cancerophobia" must be inculcated into everyone over 31, the doctor said.

China Breaking Out

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The Chinese card is now being played by the only player in the world game that can play it — China. The treaty signed with Japan and the current foreign visits by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng are part of a large move to break an encirclement by the Soviet Union.

For the United States, rich opportunities — but also perils — accompany the Chinese move. Unless the United States is aware of the perils, it could face five years from now, the worst of all possible outcomes — a Sino-Soviet rapprochement.

The Chinese began to break out last spring when Chairman Hua visited North Korea. Immediately thereafter the North Koreans started to tilt away from Moscow and toward the Chinese line on such matters as the Soviet presence in Southeast Asia and the Cuban presence in Africa.

There followed a Chinese accord with the European Economic Community embracing the strongest countries of Western Europe. Then came the visit to Peking of the president's special assistant for national security affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski. That put the United States and China on what Dr. Brzezinski called a parallel "strategic" course.

Major Development

The Japanese treaty is a major development by which Tokyo turns its economic power and developmental strategy away from Siberia and toward China. On his present trip to Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran, Chairman Hua will undoubtedly push for even stronger resistance to Russia by countries already determined to block further expansion of the Soviet empire to the south.

To a large extent the Chinese actions are only a logical foreign policy extension of the basic domestic policy decision to modernize agriculture, industry, the military and education. In order to modernize, Peking needs massive credits for investment, access to high technology both in the civilian and military fields, and the means for training thousands of young people in technical subjects.

It is already clear that the Chinese will be buying their military equipment in Western Europe. Most of their capital investment will come from Japan, along with much high technology. The United States will provide some technology and lots of training. The present prospect is that tens of thousands of young Chinese — a whole new generation, in fact — will come to the United States for graduate training.

Enlisting Help?

But that benign interpretation is not the interpretation that is being placed on the recent developments by the Soviet Union. On the contrary, the Russians see the Chinese girding against them, and enlisting in that cause the Europeans, the Japanese, the West Europeans and even the East Europeans and South Asians.

So we can expect a Soviet reaction to China's latest moves. Moscow will almost surely lean harder on Tokyo. The Russians may stiffen their position in the SALT negotiations. Or they might apply counterpressures around the Chinese borders — notably in Vietnam.

That is where a truly sharp pinch could come for the United States. For if the Russians develop a military presence in Vietnam, the Chinese are apt to ask for counter-moves by the United States. But

the United States, having suffered so much to save Vietnam from communism, would surely not be keen to intervene there for the sake of the Chinese. In the face of an American disappointment on their hottest border, the Chinese would certainly begin having second thoughts about Washington.

The danger of another Chinese flip flop, in other words, remains serious. The Chinese have unresolved questions affecting their leadership, the regional balance of power within the army, and the basic division of resources. Efforts to deal with these extremely hard problems have already caused Peking to flip back and forth between the United States and Russia. It is a foolish person who does not think another turn is possible.

The Russians can be told that the nature of the U.S.-China connection is up to them. If they continue to bully the rest of the world, the United States will be forced more and more to help the Chinese mount counterpressures against the Soviet Union. If the Russians act in a less aggressive way, then the United States will do its not-inconsiderable bit to keep the Chinese card benign.

But with the danger identified, certain measures to limit the risk can be taken. The Chinese ought not to be given false hopes of American willingness to participate in an anti-Soviet strategy. That means withholding any delivery of weapons, and even going slow on normalization of diplomatic relations.

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The knowledge explosion stimulated by space exploration will take industry into many profitable areas, many of them still unimaginable. For example, airlines could eventually order space-shuttle fleets for space tourism.

Solar Power

Another possibility, one that could get us off the nuclear hook, is solar-power satellites. Congress recently passed a bill to study their feasibility. If it can be shown that there is no dangerous environmental impact, these giant solar collectors could transmit enough microwave energy to terrestrial electric grids to supply electricity around the world.

On a smaller scale, the individual entrepreneur can book space on a shuttle flight for only \$10,000. This opens the door of space industry directly to small businesses for the first time. But so far, the country has been slow to explore the economic rewards to be found above the stratosphere. Great American fortunes were made in shipping, railroads, automobiles, oil and electronics, among other things. The next great fortunes may be made in space. Political and scientific pursuits got us up there in the first place, but only dollars and cents are going to keep us there.

Space is one of the best investments a nation can make. It creates a favorable balance of trade by exporting technology, creating jobs and increasing the tax base. It even tends to reduce inflation; 20 years ago, the office calculator cost \$300; now it is \$15, portable, and lasts longer.

A study by Chase Econometric Associates shows that if \$12 billion were added to NASA's research and development funds, at \$1 billion per year, \$144 billion would be added to the economy in 12 years. At that rate, taxes from the new wealth would make space investment profitable for the U.S. government by the ninth year. By the 10th year, it would purportedly add 1.1 million jobs while reducing inflation by 2 percent.

As long as materials are brought from earth to space for processing, there are no international legal problems. However, since 1974, the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has been negotiating a treaty to determine if lunar materials can be owned. It has the same complications as the U.N.'s Law of the Sea Conference negotiations for mining the ocean floor.

John Dornberg

From Munich:

[The question of what is a terrorist] has gained some urgency. . . . not to mention that it has caused the government some embarrassing agonizing.

MUNICH — A terrorist, we are usually told, is a terrorist. Or is he?

That question has gained some urgency in West Germany of late, not to mention that it has caused the government some embarrassing agonizing. Last week it loomed more than barely noticed and peripherally reported hostage-taking at the West German consulate-general in Chicago.

Though murder is murder and terrorism is terrorism — to paraphrase a widely propagated axiom in these parts — there still seems to be a difference between those who engage in either, and for what purpose.

Be that as it may, West German authorities rounded up the eight Croatian nationalists on Belgrade's shopping list — some of whom are West German citizens — and started the protracted legal procedure that could lead to their extradition.

One of the eight — the most prominent and the man most wanted by Belgrade — was Bilandzic, head of a group calling itself the "Croatian National Resistance," who has already served the fatal 1962 bombing of the Yugoslav mission in Bonn.

Two days ago a Cologne court ruled that Bilandzic could be extradited. While that ruling is now subject to appeal, and the ultimate decision is up to the Ministry of Justice, the results were predictable.

Croatians staged a protest demonstration in Cologne. One of Bilandzic's lawyers threatened that extradition would trigger a wave of violence compared to which "Baader-Meinhof" terrorism will have seemed like a mosquito."

And then there was Chicago, in which Bilandzic's brother and another attorney played what was seen here over the weekend as a "somewhat strange and not entirely coincidental role."

The suspicion is being rampantly voiced in various editorials that the hostage-taking there was not intended so much to extort Bilandzic's freedom but to place him into the contrived role of a "moderate mediator" pleading with the Chicago militiamen from his Cologne prison cell.

Whatever the truth of that, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government is in a bind.

First of all, its extradition demands are based on somewhat shaky legal grounds, largely because they were hastily put forward after the arrest of the four Baader-Meinhof suspects. That explains in part why all the Croatians originally apprehended at Belgrade's request, with the exception of Bilandzic, had been released pending final court rulings.

Moreover, it is conceivable that Belgrade could afford simply to release its four pawns in this sister-state if, ultimately, it does not get Bilandzic. Baader-Meinhof suspects, after all, are Baader-Meinhof supporters.

But conversely, can West Germany afford not to hand over its man?

The dilemma is comparable to the one that arises with each hijacking of a Czechoslovak airliner to West German soil — and within the past year there have been three. The hijackers have all been Czechoslovaks seeking to escape from that grim and repressive country for obvious reasons. But to date — international agreements and pronouncements notwithstanding — none has been extradited. And, judging from past performances, the sentences they are likely to receive from West German courts — if any — will be mild.

One country's freedom fighter is still another's terrorist, and one's hijacker is the other's refugee entitled to sanctuary.

Political motivation, be it ever so absurd or patently valid, is a claim they all make: even the Baader-Meinhof members. But can courts of law be expected to make judgments on such claims? By what yardstick? Ours or theirs?

West Germany's supreme court in Karlsruhe, at any rate, will soon have to make such a judgment, for that is where Bilandzic's appeal against extradition currently rests.

The hope in Bonn is that the court will absolve the government of a final decision.

But those justices have quite a track record for passing the buck.

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Opinions



Sir Max Mallowan and Agatha Christie in 1933.

Obituaries**Sir Max Mallowan, 74,
A Leading Archaeologist**

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP) — Sir Max Mallowan, 74, a distinguished British archaeologist who was married 46 years to mystery writer Agatha Christie, died Saturday. His London publishers said today.

Sir Max died at his Oxfordshire home, said a spokesman for Collins, who published his memoirs last year. The cause of death was not disclosed.

Sir Max married Agatha Christie in 1930 after they met while he was excavating an ancient site in the Middle East. She spent much of her time accompanying her husband to dusty excavation sites and helping out on the digs.

"You can imagine," she once said, "the thrill of rubbing away the dust and dirt and finding, say, an amulet worn 7,000 years ago."

They remained together until her death in 1976 at the age of 85.

Last year, Sir Max married again. His second wife, Barbara Parker, is also a British archaeologist.

Sir Max, knighted in 1968, was a trustee of the British Museum, where many of the relics he unearthed in the Middle and Near East are preserved. These include a rich collection of Assyrian ivories discovered at the Assyrian capital

of Nimrud during the years 1947-58.

For many years, he was a fellow of All Souls College, Oxford University, and professor of Western Asiatic archaeology at London University.

One of his earliest assignments was as a staff member of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Ur of the Chaldees in 1925-30. Later, he was director of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq.

He edited a series of books on the Near East and Western Asia for Penguin Books and wrote numerous books and articles on excavating and archaeology.

C. William O'Neill

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 21 (AP) — Ohio Supreme Court Chief Justice C. William O'Neill, 62, who had held the top positions in all three branches of state government, died yesterday.

Mr. O'Neill, a Republican, was a state representative at age 22 and speaker of the state House at 30, the youngest ever in Ohio. He was also the youngest attorney general at 34. In 1957, when he was 40, he became governor. He was elected Supreme Court justice at 44 and was appointed chief justice 10 years later.

At his death, Mr. O'Neill was chairman of the National Conference of Chief Justices. He led the association in a study of the use of electronic media in the courtroom and supported televising trials.

In four decades of elective office, Mr. O'Neill lost an election only once — in his bid for a second term as governor in 1958.

Richard B. Fowler

MORELIA, Mexico, Aug. 21 (AP) — Richard B. Fowler, 76, former president and editor of the Kansas City Star, was killed in a car-truck crash 125 miles west of Mexico City. His wife, Elinor, was also hospitalized with a concussion as a result of the accident Saturday.

Mr. Fowler retired in 1968 after nearly six years as president and editor of the Star, and he and his wife moved to Guadalajara, Mexico.

Chemical Seen Upsetting Balance of Marine Life

By Bayard Webster

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT) — PCB, the toxic industrial chemical that is found in most of the world's oceans, lakes and rivers, is now believed to play a hitherto unsuspected and subtle role among the microscopic plants and animals that are a vital part of the marine food chain.

The wallet carried by the salesman was an inch and a half thick, filled with credit cards.

Dr. Lutz told him to stop carrying it in his hip pocket. The other patient, a 35-year-old man, complained of having had pain in the right thigh and lower back for eight years. He also suffered from numbness in the right foot.

Transfer of his inch-thick wallet, also filled with credit cards, from his hip pocket to his jacket pocket relieved his pain," said Dr. Lutz.

**Fired Employee
Cited in Blast on
Philippines Jet**

MANILA, Aug. 21 (AP) — Government investigators say they have identified an airport electrician, respondent over losing his job, as the person responsible for a bomb explosion on Friday aboard a Philippine Airlines jet.

Officials said that Rodolfo Salazar, 36, had just been fired at Cebu in the central Philippines where the flight originated, and had named his wife as the beneficiary of a \$5,333 accident insurance policy that he bought at an airport counter on Thursday.

The explosion ripped through the rear lavatory of a BAC-111 carrying 84 persons. It wounded three passengers, as well as projecting Mr. Salazar, who apparently was setting the bomb in the toilet, through a hole in the fuselage. The plane was flying at 23,600 feet over the Sibuyan Sea, 120 miles southeast of here.

Police said that Mr. Salazar sold his watch to buy his ticket. He took a seat in the rear, and a woman passenger who sat beside him thought he was drunk. She said that he went to the lavatory moments before the explosion — and never came out.

The short-circuiting of the food

Researchers Hunting the Key to Regeneration of Human Cells

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT) — Cut off the leg of a salamander, newt or axolotl and it will grow another. But amputate a human limb and no such regeneration occurs. It is even possible to generate an entire frog merely by combining the nucleus of a cell from the body of one such animal with the egg cell of another whose nucleus has been destroyed.

According to a Soviet press account, Prof. N. Poleshko of the Institute of Developmental Biology in Moscow has achieved regeneration of limbs in newly born opossums and rats and has predicted that such restoration may ultimately be possible in humans.

U.S. researchers in this area are not willing to dismiss such claims out of hand. They note that the opossum is a relic of an early stage in mammalian evolution and shows some regenerative ability. They are more skeptical of the rat report, although in Britain very young children have reportedly regrown fingertips, including some joint structure. As with limb regeneration in news, this is inhibited if skin or scar tissue covers the wound before regrowth begins.

Some experimenters believe that the question of why regeneration occurs under some circumstances and not others may be answered soon. The problem centers on the manner in which genetic information within the cell nucleus that controls development and function of the body from conception to death is turned on and off.

Emerging Clues

Clues have emerged from the experiments of Dr. John Gurdon, now at the Institute of Molecular Biology in Cambridge, England, in which the cell nucleus from one frog was inserted into the egg from another.

This, on occasion, leads to the development of an intact frog. It is always identical to the frog from which the nucleus was taken, not to the "mother" who produced the egg.

The implication seemed to be that genetic information suppressed in the specialized cell nucleus (such as that from skin) was turned on again by something in the egg cell. Normally, as an organism develops from the fertilized egg, progressively subdividing into millions of specialized cells, genetic information in the cell nuclei is progressively suppressed.

When the egg first splits, the resulting cells, if separated, can evolve into complete individuals, but with further divisions the capabilities decrease. At the Developmental Biology Center of Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Dr. Arnold Caplan has been tracing this process in chick embryos.

Early Identification

He and Dr. Charles Ordahl, now at Temple University Medical School in Philadelphia, have found that cells destined to evolve into a leg can be identified early in an embryo's development when, only a few cell divisions earlier, they could have become either heart or limb tissue. The two men believe that, contrary to previous interpretation of the Gurdon experiments, this switching off cannot readily be reversed.

Instead, as stated by the researchers in the July 14 issue of the journal Science, they propose that "within any tissue of a developing organism, there persists a pool of cells with relatively unrestricted or uncommitted nuclei and that this pool decreases in size as the organism becomes more highly developed."

The latest finding indicates that PCB pollution in the chain that leads from microscopic organisms to fish that can be harvested by man could result not only in contaminated fish and a lessening of fish production, but also an alteration of the natural marine food web that might eventually have unknown and serious consequences.

The researchers, using a tidal marsh on the south shore of Long Island Sound as their laboratory, suspended several species of phytoplankton in natural waters for from 4 to 10 days. The algae were exposed to varying amounts of PCBs, ranging from none to 10-millionths of a gram per liter. The scientists found that even small amounts of the chemical significantly affected the mortality, growth rate, size and chlorophyll production of the larger sizes of phytoplankton.

They concluded that PCB pollution in the chain that leads from microscopic organisms to fish that can be harvested by man could result not only in contaminated fish and a lessening of fish production, but also an alteration of the natural marine food web that might eventually have unknown and serious consequences.

**2 Ancient Tombs
Discovered in Italy**

AVELLINO, Italy, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Archaeologists have discovered two tombs dating from the 6th century B.C. containing vases and household articles, city officials said yesterday.

The officials said that the tombs were found near the village of Casalabato, 43 miles from this southern Italian city. They said that the vases and other artifacts found in the tombs were well preserved.

This, they say, would explain why Dr. Gurdon has had much greater success with nuclei from very young embryos than with those from fully developed animals, where only 1 in 100 developed normally.

Dr. Caplan, in an interview, said the same effect may explain the decline with advancing years of the ability of muscle to regenerate — a phenomenon some link to the aging process.

The two men note that the diversity of genetic information printed out, chemically, by the nucleus declines as an organism develops. For

example, after a chick embryo passes the 16th day there is a 50 percent drop in this diversity (recorded in terms of messenger ribonucleic acid). They attribute this to "a massive repression event."

Reserve Information

Furthermore, at least in some organisms, it appears that considerable information is kept in reserve by the nucleus and only rarely printed out. At the University of Denver Medical School it has been found that this is true of about a third of the information units (genes) in nuclei of certain intestinal bacteria.

Each such gene is printed out in only one per several hundred bacteria. This reserve of genes may provide a reservoir of traits capable of coping with sudden environmental changes.

Drs. Caplan and Ordahl also point to one respect in which frogs genetically speaking, are mightier than men. Their cell nuclei contain a larger archive (in terms of DNA or deoxyribonucleic acid) than human cells, but the reason is unknown.

In seeking to explain the regeneration of limbs the two researchers note that in no case has it been

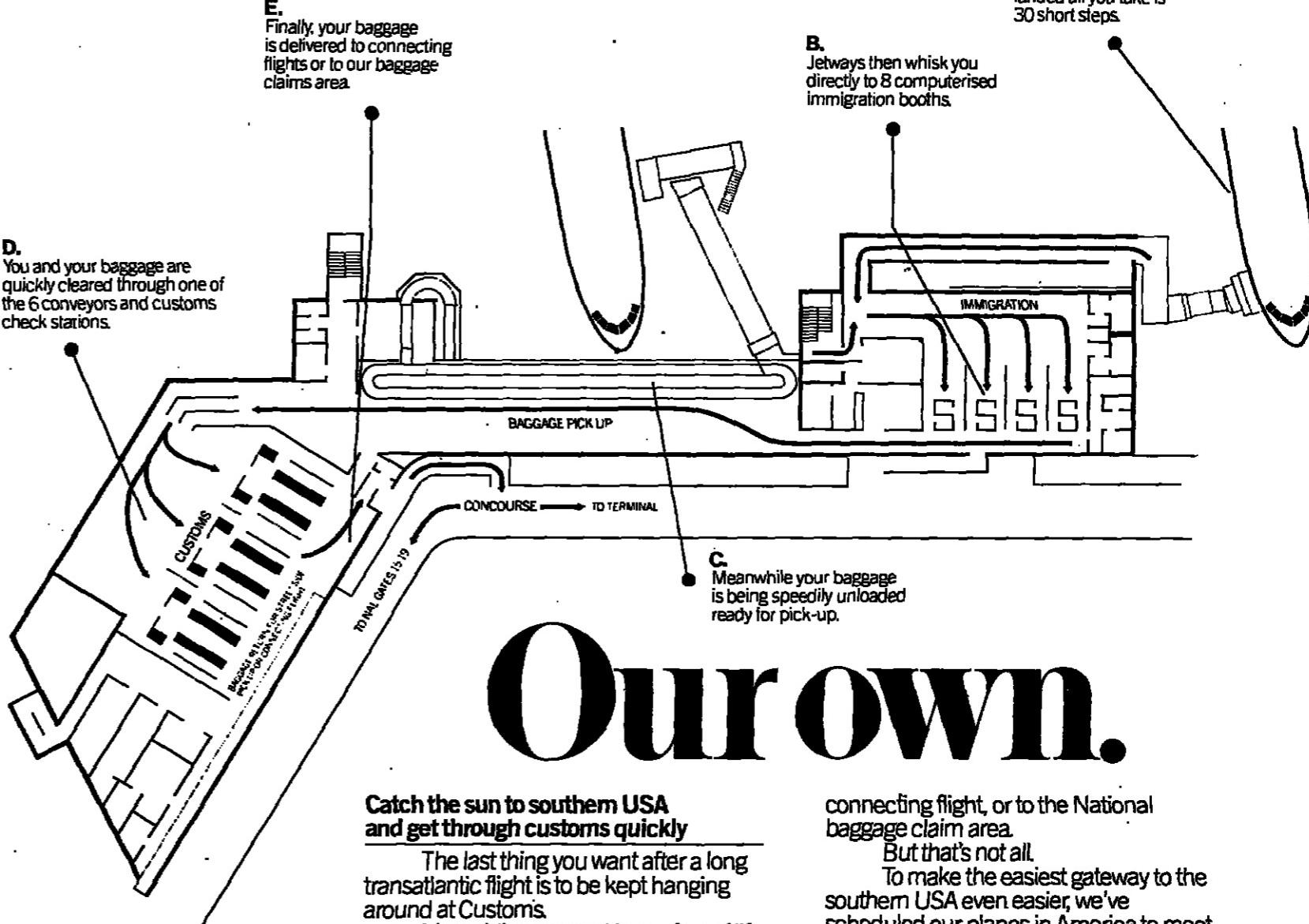
shown that a differentiated cell — one, for example, of cartilage — has reverted to a state capable of developing in other directions. They propose, instead, that when a salamander leg is cut off, a few cells in the vicinity of the wound that still have embryonic traits proliferate to develop bone, muscle and other tissue, following the blueprint for leg structure coded into their nuclei.

As pointed out by Dr. Caplan, regeneration seems to occur most readily in the very young. When tumors (as in testicular teratoma) attack male germ cells — in a sense the youngest cells of all — they may evolve any one of a wide range of specialized tissues — eye, tooth, liver and so forth. He sees this as evidence that all genes in such cells are still open to activation.

The two researchers do not claim information in specialized cells is irretrievably turned off. The reversion, they say, "does not mean that crafty molecular biologists cannot find mechanisms to derepress these genes."

They note that whole plants can be grown from single root or leaf cells. Techniques for turning genetic information back on, they add,

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Lifelong Handicap Predicted

By Patricia McCormack

NEW YORK (UPI) — Repressions of teen-age childbearing in the United States are severe and long-lasting, according to reports published in the magazine "Family Planning Perspectives".

Teen-age parents, fathers as well as mothers, suffer educational, social, psychological and financial setbacks likely to stunt their development lifelong, according to authorities reporting in a special "Teen-Age Pregnancy" issue of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America journal.

The era of "children bearing children," as the epidemic of teen-age pregnancies is called, involves each year about 1.1 million giving birth or obtaining abortions or having miscarriages or stillbirths.

The reports link teen-age childbearing to school dropouts, out-of-wedlock births, marital discord, and, often, a likelihood of going on welfare.

Sexual activity among teen-agers, a spinoff of the sexual revolution, continues unabated, according to the reports.

Millions of teen-agers, it shows, continue to learn by doing while adults and the establishment debate over the wisdom of installing sex education in schools or as a community service.

Part of the Price

A part of the price paid: Tens of thousands of sexually active teen-age girls become sterile each year from the venereal disease gonorrhea.

The federation, which operates on a \$70-million-a-year budget, suggested that teen-agers go to clinics which serve adults when they want contraceptive help. It was recommended that clinics be opened in 592 counties where none exist.

Among the special reports in the teen-age pregnancy issue is one from Project Talent, it is found as probably "the first" to show that adolescent childbearing is a cause of dropping out of school, independent of other factors such as school attitude and achievement and socio-economic status.

Project Talent is a continuing study of 375,000 students who were in junior or senior high in 1960. The current "talent" report, by analysts at the American Institutes

for Research in Palo Alto, Calif., is based on four sets of interviews taken up to 11 years following graduation.

It Shows:

• Adolescent mothers and fathers did not complete as many years of schooling as their classmates. The lower their age at first birth, the fewer years of school completed.

• The toll of early childbearing was greater upon the young mothers, in relation to their classmates, than upon the young fathers. This reflects the reality that women bear the child and, in most cases, accept greater responsibility for rearing it. At all stages, those who became mothers in their teens "have less prestigious jobs, have lower incomes, and are less satisfied with their jobs" than their classmates.

• Adolescent parents experience greater separation and divorce rates and are more likely to marry persons of limited education or occupation than their classmates. Eleven years out of high school, fewer than 10 percent of the teen-age mothers' spouses had college degrees — compared with more than 40 percent among their classmates' husbands.

Highlights of other reports in the "Teen-Age Pregnancy" edition of "Perspective":

• By 1984, if current levels of sexual activity, contraceptive practice and abortion among teen-agers continue, 21 percent of today's 14-year-olds can expect to give birth; 15 percent will have abortions; 34 to 39 percent will have one or more pregnancies while in the teen-age years.

• Teen-age mothers are much more likely to be forced onto the welfare rolls than those who defer childbearing. Half of the \$9.4 billion that the U.S. government is spending on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (the nation's major welfare program) goes to households with mothers who gave birth in their teens.



Showing younger generation a traditional skill.

Keeping an Ancient Skill Alive**Belgian Craft: Eisenhower and Old Lace**

By Rona Dobson

AALST, Belgium (IHT) — Lace has been big business in Belgium since the 16th century, and the Flemish countryside, where most of the flax for use as linen thread is grown, has long been a source of the world's prettiest lace.

Charles de Saedeleer, white-haired and courtly and at 87 still very much in command of the artistic side of his 120-year-old, family enterprise, laments the passing of the old days, but he stays in business. "It's hard for the real lace-makers using the old methods these days to compete with the machine-made output flowing out

of the Far East," he said. "For us, though, it's a point of honor to keep Belgium a top name in quality lace."

By "us" De Saedeleer means his daughter, Myriam, who has taken over the running of the business, and the 60 skilled women who make the lace to his designs in their homes. "We used to have many more working for us but lace-making by hand is a real craft that requires skill and talent and few younger women nowadays have the patience for such a meticulous occupation."

De Saedeleer says lace-making requires patience and long hours are put in at home at bobbin or cushion or frame; it is also, for such a delicate craft, woefully underpaid. "Our lace workers accept a rate for the job that is far from a fair recompense for results," De Saedeleer said. "They know that if we tried to catch up with today's union rates the business would just fold, and there would be no more lace-making at all."

Demand, he said, "has decreased drastically all over the world as lace has dropped out of the fashion picture, but traditional items and patterns, like table linens, luckily have stayed in favor."

Myriam de Saedeleer ("It's really

Mrs. de Groote but everyone is so used to my maiden name and my husband doesn't mind at all, he's very proud of our involvement in lace") becomes indignant over the notion that it is too difficult to launder lace in the home. "Lace only looks fragile, it's perfectly practical" she said. She dispenses the common remedy that salt rubbed in at once on red-wine stains will save the cloth. "But if the wine has dried because the hostess was too polite to take immediate action, then ice cubes piled onto the stain first, followed by rubbing with a good dry white wine — it must be dry, not sweet — will do the trick."

The De Saedeleer home is a large, handsome house surrounded by garden and orchard in a village in the countryside near Aalst, and it serves as business premises as well. Handmade lace pieces are brought there from cottages and farms where they have been prepared for assembling and final application to the linen fabric.

"Until about 40 years ago the very finest flax of the crop was sent to Scotland for weaving into linen thread and then returned here for making into lace, but as the industry shrunk over here and new man-made fibers came in, we gradually ceased sending the flax overseas," De Saedeleer said.

The family has been sending its lace products overseas since 1922, when Charles de Saedeleer was one of the first to start exporting lace to the United States. Exports now also go to Australia, Canada and South Africa.

Two or three times a year the family opens the home for group visits, often of foreigners.

"We ask some of our lace-makers to come in and work here on open days," Myriam de Saedeleer said, "so visitors can see how it's done, right through from the bobbins to the final stitching onto linen insets, the only operation the women have to do by machine."

Visitors can wander through the rooms to see the antique lace pieces hung on walls and watch the lace

workers in upright chairs, busy at the intricate process of plaiting and twisting, undistracted by the audience.

The family has had some famous visitors, too. When Dwight D. Eisenhower's son, John, was U.S. ambassador to Belgium from 1969 to 1971, his wife regularly bought lace there, and she and Myriam de Saedeleer still keep in touch. Once, Mrs. Eisenhower brought along her daughter-in-law, Julie Nixon, who ordered a set of table linens for her sister Tricia.

De Saedeleer, too, has an Eisenhower connection — a letter of thanks from the White House signed by President Eisenhower. "Gen. Eisenhower's niece was in Belgium on field work just after the war," Mr. de Saedeleer said. "She discovered us here in our little Flemish backwater and often came to visit so I gave her some lace for the president."

Favorite designs in steady demand are named Peacock, Pineapple, My Jewel, Seascapes, all De Saedeleer originals. Mr. de Saedeleer draws on four thicknesses of paper, then uses an electric stylus to pierce a series of pin holes along the lines of each drawing. The variation in pattern of the pinpoints is an indication to the lace workers of different types of stitching.

"Thank heaven for progress. Twenty years ago I had to do all this by hand, using a pin to prick the holes," he said. Now his powered pencil skims along, and although it is close and demanding work, his hand never wavers and his eyes concentrate without strain as he sits in front of a ground-floor window looking out to the garden and the countryside.

T

he tubs are hell for the staff to clean, but guests are so enamored

of the new quarters that they invite other guests on tours of inspection.

Helping Sherwood fill the Cipriani

with people who will glitter-up the premises is Billy Hamilton, a fork-tongued Irish wit and London publicist, who is on a buddy-buddy basis with the titled, the affluent, and the very bright of two continents.

The first event of the 1978 season to show the Sherwood touch has

been the joivility of a smart multi-national house party where lots of the people already know each other and the guests were young enough to include even some well-dressed, well-behaved, beautiful children.

The Cipriani is the first stone in a parallel career that may establish Sherwood as a potentate in the leisure-time business. Unpretentious, Jim to nearly everybody, his appearance belies the calculated drive that has catapulted him to one of the success stories of our time.

Nobody Listened

Born in Lexington, Ky., economics degree from Yale three years in the Navy, he worked in Paris 1961-1963 with the U.S. Lines. The junior executive tried to convince his seniors that the future of freight lay in container shipments. Nobody listened. In 1965, Sherwood with two youthful friends, Joe and Max Pinto, each put up \$10,000 to start Sea Containers.

Quoted in 1975 as being worth more than \$5 million, Sherwood laughingly remarked not long ago "Don't say I am worth double that now, because it is a lot more."

His first public emergence as a bon vivant was in 1975 with "James Sherwood's Discriminating Guide to London." Edited by the late Susan Blackburn but expressing all of Sherwood's loves and hates in restaurants, for shops, museums and art galleries. A revised edition appeared in 1977. Both were published by Heinemann but the wide distribution was engineered by Sherwood.

The 1977 edition awarded two stars to Sherwood's five London favorites: The Capita Hotel restaurant, Carriger's, Le Gavroche, La Cuisine, and the Waterside Inn. Twenty-seven establishments were admiringly detailed under the heading "Not for Us." Cited as failing "to meet our standards" were 117 others.

Sherwood's Railroad

Dotting with his new role as a Venetian hotelier was Sherwood's widely publicized purchase at auction in Monte Carlo last October of two luxurious Wagons-Lit. Since then Sherwood has been quietly buying up retired Pullmans and sleepers, mainly ferreted out by him. The rolling stock now numbers 24. The cars are being refurbished and in 1980 Sherwood's railway should be in operation between London's Victoria Station and Venice. A certain percentage of the passengers obviously will be ferried immediately to the Cipriani.

By the end of 1978, a Cipriani eating club is scheduled for London. Associated with Sherwood is this venture is Mark Birley, owner of the successful Annabel's and Mark's.

A foretaste for his public was Sherwood's London wedding reception for 300 last New Year's Eve. He flew in a Cipriani chef to prepare its celebrated green pasta.

The tubs are hell for the staff to clean, but guests are so enamored

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Helping Sherwood fill the Cipriani

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The first event of the 1978 season to show the Sherwood touch has

California Initiative Would Bar Some Smoking**Proposition 5 Seeks to Clear the Air**

By William Endicott

BERKELEY, Calif. — Tim Moder led a visitor up the stairs to the second floor of a nondescript two-story house, over a stack of clean diapers and into a back room where a baby's playpen sits in one corner.

The room, he said, would offer a quieter place to talk because it was away from the hustle and bustle downstairs, where ringing telephones and clacking typewriters marked Moder's house as a command post for a California anti-smoking coalition that has thrust tobacco into the forefront of state politics by qualifying Proposition 5 for the November general election.

The family has been sending its lace products overseas since 1922, when Charles de Saedeleer was one of the first to start exporting lace to the United States. Exports now also go to Australia, Canada and South Africa.

Two or three times a year the family opens the home for group visits, often of foreigners.

"We ask some of our lace-makers to come in and work here on open days," Myriam de Saedeleer said, "so visitors can see how it's done, right through from the bobbins to the final stitching onto linen insets, the only operation the women have to do by machine."

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can Civil Liberties Union official and the Democratic State Central Committee.

The word is that the opponents are prepared to spend up to \$5 million to defeat the measure. Most of the money is coming from the tobacco industry, which wants to nip the anti-smoking movement in California before the idea spreads to other states.

Toward that end, California for Common Sense, the umbrella under which opponents are operating, has hired a San Francisco campaign management firm, Woodward and McDowell, to deliver the message and are already on radio and television with their "No on 5" commercials.

In contrast, Californians for Clean Indoor Air have gotten endorsements and taped commercials from such personalities as Charlton Heston and Gregory Peck, but they are still trying to raise enough money to get them to the tobacco industry's Goliath.

Essentially, Proposition 5 would outlaw smoking in almost all workplaces and enclosed facilities open to the public — with a few specific exemptions — and impose restrictions on smoking in other places such as restaurants and private offices. Violators would be subject to arrest and a fine.

On the one side is the coalition, made up of the California Group Against Smoking, the American Cancer Society, the California Lung Association, the California PTA, the California Medical Association, and the Sierra Club. They call themselves Californians for Clean Indoor Air.

And on the other side is an alliance of cigarette manufacturers, labor leaders, a former Republican gubernatorial candidate, an American

and Democratic political writers turned campaign consultants, readily conceding that contributions from the tobacco industry are "substantial."

According to a study ordered by Woodward and McDowell and done by Economics Research Associates, the measure would cost local and state taxpayers \$43.1 million its first year for signs required at every entrance to a government facility, and for police and court expenses.

But Moder and other Proposition 5 proponents remain just as firm in their argument that "the right of nonsmokers to breathe clean air supersedes the right to smoke where the two rights conflict."

They also make the point that tobacco smoke is a public nuisance and detrimental to the health of nonsmokers, "who have no adequate means to protect themselves from the damages inflicted upon them when they involuntarily inhale smoke emitted from cigarettes, cigars, pipes and other smoking equipment."

And they produce their own economic forecasts that point to "modest" costs to both government and business, and long-range savings because of a reduction in smoke-related sick leaves and disability payments.

"We're not trying to stop people from smoking," Moder said.

"There's nothing in our initiative about prohibition. We don't care if a person smokes 150 packs a day."

"We're just trying to restore a civil liberty that was taken away 50 years ago by the tobacco industry — the right to clean indoor air."

— Los Angeles Times

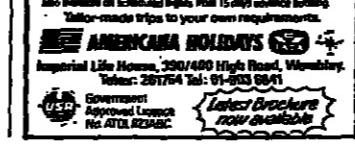
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FINANCE

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Amid Concern Over Foreign Buying**U.S. Farmland Prices Bid Up Briskly**

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — Amid increasing concern over the role of foreign buyers, bidding for U.S. farmland is brisk and prices are rising again after leveling off last year.

Efforts have been made in Washington to curb farmland buying by foreigners, but no national legislation has yet been adopted. Twenty states, however, have major restrictions against ownership of land by foreigners in some cases even including ownership by residents of other states. Another five states have less stringent restrictions.

However, action against foreigners buying U.S. land is inhibited by lack of information, such as how many there are. To find out, the House Agriculture Committee and the Senate recently approved bills requiring foreigners to report their landholdings.

It is estimated that 63 percent of U.S. farmland is owned by the farmers who work it. Another 5 percent is rented from other farmers, and 32 percent is rented from investors who do not intend to farm. Most of these landlords are retired farmers or their heirs. So far, only about 1 percent of U.S. farmland is owned by foreigners, the Agriculture Department estimates. Although foreign investors have taken the brunt of recent criticism, most farmers do not see much difference between absentee U.S. landholders and those who live abroad.

3% Annual Turnover

About 3 percent of U.S. farmland changes hands each year. Department sources say buyers will probably pay slightly more than \$15 billion for it this year, up from \$14.68 billion last year, boosting average land prices 6 to 8 percent this year. On average, U.S. farmland is valued at \$490 an acre, the department estimates.

However, some farm leaders and other observers claim too much

land is bought by outsiders. "Our farmers are in a vulnerable position in competing with foreigners," says Harold Steele, president of the Illinois Farm Bureau, the state's largest farm group. "Oil cartels and other speculators can buy land with devalued dollars," he says, referring to the higher exchange power of foreign currencies at the dollar's decline.

Other farm officials say such arguments are too simplistic, however. "Big local farmers succumb to the investment bug too," says Curt Soreberg, executive director of the Iowa Farmers' Union, which is studying land-buying in the state. It is hard for wealthy farmers to resist buying more land when they see "land values all but triple over a decade while stock market prices stay unchanged," he declares.

Price Pressure

Curt Hall, vice president of Plantation Services Inc., a realty and farm management concern in Albany, Ga., argues that "a good farmer can afford to pay more for land than a mediocre one (and) European investors can hire topnotch managers, but there's just as much pressure on prices from local sellers as from the Europeans."

Mr. Hall's concern manages about 160,000 acres of U.S. farmland for investors in the United States as well as West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium and Greece.

He contends that much of the talk about foreign buying of U.S. farmland is overblown. To some farmers, "an Arab is any stranger from more than 65 miles away who's talking about buying land," he says.

The Agriculture Department recently says that U.S. farmers bought 58 percent of all rural real estate sold in 1977. That was down from a record 63 percent a year earlier but "still pretty close to the long-term 60-percent average," a department official notes. Local

farmers are often willing to pay a high price for a neighboring parcel of land they really want, analysts say.

Package Plan

Howard Hjort, the department's chief economist, recently explained to a Congressional subcommittee that "older farmers who have large operations which they purchased years ago at relatively low land prices can spread the cost of new land over their entire acreage." Such farmers can also spread out machinery, fertilizer and other costs.

This type of accounting is hard for outside investors to match, notes Mr. Hall. Typically, his concern offers potential clients a package like this:

To buy 1,500 acres of land will cost \$500 to \$1,200 an acre. A further \$150,000 to \$300,000 will be needed for machinery to work the land, a further \$250 to \$300 an acre to clear off any trees, another \$300 to \$400 an acre to drain wet spots and perhaps \$350 an acre for a well and irrigation to guarantee adequate water.

This calls for an initial investment of more than \$1 million, and "the man hasn't put a seed in the ground, a hoof in the field or labor on the farm to make it work," he notes. But what makes the proposition attractive, he adds, is that while the farm will return something like 3 percent a year on its operations, the land's value may increase between 10 percent and 15 percent in the same year, as it has in some recent years.

To farmers like Mr. Callan, who work the land themselves, such calculations of investment return are depressing. "From the road, a farm like that wouldn't look much different from mine," he says. But farming without the pride of land ownership represents a considerably different way of life, he and other farmers feel.

In addition, he said the faster

Miller Sees Investment Easing Inflation

RADNOR, PA., Aug. 21 (Reuters) — Federal Reserve Board chairman William Miller said a substantial increase in capital investment is needed to break the cycle of cost-push inflation in the United States.

He urged that businessmen be allowed faster tax write-offs on facilities and equipment to provide an incentive for such investment.

"We have been under-investing in the U.S. for far too long," he said in an interview here with Iron Age publication. "This has resulted in a far too low level of productivity gains . . . and has resulted in our not maintaining an adequate competitive position in the world, apart from exchange rates."

Mr. Miller said faster tax write-offs would only represent a deferral of tax revenues for the government, not a reduction.

In addition, he said the faster

write-offs assure a faster recovery of the capital invested in plant and equipment and thereby assuage some of businessmen's uncertainties about future inflation.

He said a number of U.S. basic

Disorder Seen Without Accord On Sea Mining

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI)

— The chief U.S. negotiator at the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference says there is a danger of a "free-for-all" over ocean minerals if the conference fails to reach agreement.

Elliot Richardson, in an interview with U.S. News and World Report, said industrial nations might mine the seas under multilateral treaties unless a system for governing the world's oceans is established.

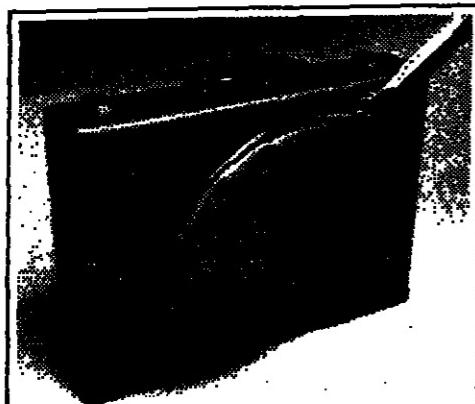
The conference's eighth session

opens today at a time when Congress is considering legislation that would allow U.S. concerns to start mining the oceans if the conference fails.

Canadian Index Gains

OTTAWA, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production was 129.8 in June, up 0.5 percent from 129.1 in May and up 3.1 percent from 125.9 in June 1977, statistics Canada said. The index has a base of 100 for 1971.

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industries are approaching output levels that strain their capacities and which may require use of high-cost marginal equipment.

This forces companies to raise their prices and, if done widely enough in industry, could lead to demand-pull inflation, he noted.

He said if the United States gets both cost-push and demand-pull inflation at the same time "we are going to have even more rapid overall inflation rates that would cause dislocations and would result in disincentives for investment or actual reductions in investment plans and a cyclical downturn."

Meanwhile, in another interview with Agence France Presse, the Fed chairman said he is ready to take other measures necessary to re-establish order in exchange markets in collaboration with the Treasury.

He said "the medicine will be bitter" but gave no details except to say the Fed and the administration will make sure the measures do not provoke a recession.

The conference's eighth session

opens today at a time when Congress is considering legislation that would allow U.S. concerns to start mining the oceans if the conference fails.

JAKARTA, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — A new U.S. embassy study says Indonesia's medium-term oil exploration outlook is "bright" but says uncertainties, especially in marketing and new investment, persist.

The study gave these factors for its optimistic appraisal:

- New incentives offered contractors in 1977 that made investment more attractive.

- "High level assurances" from Indonesian officials that new investment was welcome and will be protected.

- Favorable revision of a U.S. Internal Revenue Service ruling that threatened companies here with double taxation on earnings.

- "Changes in the worldwide investment climate for non-national oil activities" that made in-

year 1978.

The study says Indonesian production, which averaged almost 1.7 million barrels a day in the first half of 1978, "could decline in the months ahead, reflecting the low level of exploration in the past two years." The report notes that Indonesian officials have indicated that output declines of 5 percent a year are possible in 1978 and 1979.

It says Irian Jaya would be the geographical focus of new exploration in 1978 and 1979. Phillips Petroleum and Petronas Tenggarong Corp. have producing fields in the remote

and rugged province, and will be doing new drilling, the report says.

The study does note that marketing difficulties on the U.S. West Coast and reduced exports of low sulfur waxy residue (the viscous oil that comprises a significant portion of Indonesia's crude) could hurt production in mid-to-late 1978. Although the report did not mention the latest production figures, Indonesian output in June and July dipped.

The study says Indonesian production, which averaged almost 1.7 million barrels a day in the first half of 1978, "could decline in the months ahead, reflecting the low level of exploration in the past two years." The report notes that Indonesian officials have indicated that output declines of 5 percent a year are possible in 1978 and 1979.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 21

Art Buchwald**The Society Page**

WASHINGTON — The Washington society pages are different from any other in the world and most people turn to them before they read the front pages. The reason for this is that the hard news about world events is often buried in paragraphs devoted to embassy receptions, official dinners and Georgetown cocktail parties.

Thus, how a typical Washington society-page story might read:

"The Russians threw a wonderful party at their embassy last night to celebrate the arrival of the Bolshoi Ballet. In the receiving line was First Secretary Karsavina, who with his lovely wife Zina greeted the guests. Zina told me she was sorry the ambassador couldn't be there, but he had been called over to the White House to receive a special message from the president. When I asked Zina where the ambassador's wife was, she replied, 'She's packing the ambassador's bag for a trip to Cuba.'"



"I was very disappointed, as I enjoyed talking to the ambassador and his wife so much. But despite their absence the table was loaded with caviar and smoked sturgeon, and there was a lively centerpiece of flowers arranged to look like Angola. Zina can do wonders with flowers."

"In the main salon I met Gen. Wernick Jablonsky, the handsome Polish military attache, and his beautiful wife, Minka. The general was telling some funny stories about Berlin, and when I asked him if he thought East German troops would be sent to Ethiopia he handed me a glass of champagne and said, 'I wouldn't know, I'm defecting.' Minka was wearing a stunning blue dress and blue hat with a veil to match. She always seems to have a nice word for everybody."

"I met Mrs. Nganda Ula, wife of the Ugandan minister for economic affairs, who said her husband could not be there as he was being held prisoner by Idi Amin. Mrs. Ula was wearing an Indian sari of gold threads interwoven with pink and she looked striking."

"I was about to ask her how she was doing with her house-hunting when Col. Singh of the Indian military mission and his wife greeted me. I hadn't seen them since Lillian Carter's trip to New Delhi. The Singhs made me promise to come to a dinner party they were giving for Prime Minister Desai, who was coming on a secret mission to see President Carter."

* * *

"Gen. and Madame Flambeau of the French Embassy told me it looked as though France would soon build a neutron bomb. But what I really wanted to know was where Madame Flambeau got her beautiful beaded bag. 'That,' she said, 'is a military secret.'

"Maj. Hi Bo Pak of South Korea told me an amusing story about Tongsan Park. He also revealed that he was being subpoenaed by the House Ethics Committee. I was sorry to hear it as Maj. Pak is so well liked in Washington circles, and he supports all the political fund-raisers in town."

"It was a wonderful party and probably would have gone all night if someone hadn't shot the Bengolian charge d'affaires with a poison dart. I had to go off to the Iranian Embassy for a candlelight dinner, so I never did find out who did it."

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